

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN  
SANITARY DISTRICT.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Inspector of Nuisances.

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1900.



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# SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1900.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the following

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

#### TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT.

Swinton, 429.	Pendlebury, 388.
North Ward, 256.	West Ward, 237.
Males, 130 ; females, 126.	Males, 126 ; females, 111.
South Ward, 173.	East Ward, 151.
Males, 86 ; females, 87.	Males, 78 ; females, 73.
Total, 817.	

#### TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT.

Swinton, 278.	Pendlebury, 267.
North, 152 (males, 67 ; females, 85).	West, 172 (males, 75 ; females, 97).
South, 126 (males, 55 ; females, 71).	East, 95 (males, 53 ; females, 42).

Children's Hospital, 65 (males, 30 ; females, 35). Swinton Schools, 3 (male, 1; females, 2). Total, 613.

From this must be subtracted 67 non-resident deaths (viz., 62 at Children's Hospital, 3 at Swinton Schools, and 2 which belonged to the Borough of Blackburn), and to the resultant number must

be added 37 deaths of residents belonging to but registered outside the district (viz., 11 at Salford Workhouse Infirmary, 8 at Ladywell Sanatorium, 3 at Manchester Infirmary, and 15 from the Eccles district. The net total was, therefore, 583.

#### TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

(Belonging to the district only.)

Children's Hospital, 3; Ladywell, 8; Salford Workhouse Infirmary, 11; Manchester Infirmary, 3; Total, 25.

All these are allocated to the different wards of the district on Table IV. in the supplement hereto.

Average Birth-rate per 1,000 living for 10 years 1891-1900 (inclusive)	32·5
„ Death-rate „ „ „ „ „	18·4
„ Infant Death-rate per 1,000 births „ „ „	182·6
„ Death-rate for England and Wales „ „ „	18·6
„ „ for 33 Large Towns „ „ „	19·9
„ Population of district „ „ „	24,460

The following Tables supply some additional particulars to those furnished in the subjoined Local Government Board Tables (I and II.) :—

	Whole District.	SWINTON.	PENDLEBURY.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.
Estimated Population to middle of 1900..... }	28,720	16,500	12,220	8,190	8,310	7,530	4,690
Birth Rates per 1,000 .....	28·37	26	31·7	31·2	20·8	31·4	32·1
Nett Death Rates per 1,000..	20·29	18·24	23·1	19·5	16·9	23·2	22·8
Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Births .....	192·1	167·8	219	156·2	185·1	215·1	225·1
Zymotic Death Rates*.....	4·2	3·7	4·8	4·5	3·0	5·5	3·6
Respiratory Death Rates ..	6·1	5·7	6·9	6·1	5·1	6·9	7·03
Total Deaths under 1 year ..	157	72	85	40	32	51	34

\* Includes deaths from the following Diseases :—Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Croup, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea. Deaths from “Respiratory Diseases” include Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Phthisis.



## COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1897—1900.

	Whole District.	SWINTON.	PENDLEBURY.	North Ward.	South Ward.	West Ward.	East Ward.
Average Birth Rates per 1,000 .....	30.1	29.1	32.3	33.1	24.1	33.2	32.9
Death Rates per 1,000 .....	18.1	16.7	20.7	16.8	14.1	20.1	20.9
Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Births .....	197.4	172.3	227.8	178.1	165.6	227.5	227.8
Zymotic Death Rates .....	3.4	3.1*	3.2*	2.9*	2.9*	3.7*	1.9*
Respiratory Death Rates ..	4.7	4.5*	5.6*	4.8*	3.9*	5.1*	6.1*

\* For three years only.

No of houses in the District to middle of 1900 :—North 1,641 ;  
South 1,668 ; West 1,512 ; East 943.

The *increase in the general death rate* during 1900, and the rather higher rate from the *zymotic group of diseases*, was mainly accounted for by the unusually high mortality from measles, which was very prevalent during the course of the year throughout nearly the whole of the district. Diphtheria also showed a much greater incidence over the entire district than was the case for any preceding year that I am acquainted with ; and the death rate from pulmonary disease also showed a slightly upward tendency, compared with the previous year. The scarlet fever mortality, considering the fact that 166 cases were recorded in Swinton and Pendlebury Wards alone, was infinitesimal, the deaths being only 2. Enteric fever was the direct cause of 7 deaths (3 at Ladywell Sanatorium) out of 46 cases reported. From diphtheria and croup there were 113 cases reported, and of this number 28 died (4 in Ladywell Sanatorium). From diarrhoea and inflammation of the bowels, in its various forms, 20 and 30 deaths, respectively, were recorded ; of this number 19 and 27, respectively, were under the age of one year.

The total number of *cases of infectious disease* reported was 398, viz. : 341 from the Swinton and Pendlebury Wards, and 57

from Swinton Schools. Whenever cases of infectious disease are found amongst the scholars in the latter institution they are at once transferred to Monsall Hospital, with which place the Manchester Guardians have an arrangement for isolating the patients. In all, 86 cases were removed from the various parts of Swinton and Pendlebury to the Ladywell Sanatorium, and particulars as to these will be found on Table III. of the appended Local Government forms.

The very unusual prevalence of *measles*, *diphtheria*, and *scarlet fever* during the year was especially noteworthy, and, although the first and last named have more or less a tendency to remain and to recur at varying intervals in our midst, it is quite exceptional to find diphtheria in this category, and to observe it retaining its hold on the district for so unusually prolonged a period. School attendance has been, I think, mainly responsible for much of its continued spread, and about Easter several schools were closed for a short period, which had the effect of somewhat checking it. Insanitary conditions at the various schools were sedulously sought for, and remedied where found to exist but, with one exception, no adequate cause was discovered to account for so large a number of cases occurring. We made free use of the provision whereby scholars from infected dwellings excluded from school by order of the Sanitary Authority were accounted for to the school authorities, so that the grants might not be lost to the schools; and in all cases where home isolation was impracticable we had the patients, whenever possible, removed to Ladywell Sanatorium. A series of recommendations calculated to lessen the danger of direct infection were drawn up at my suggestion, by order, and under the direction of, the School Attendance Committee of the Council, and the school managers throughout the district were duly furnished with copies thereof.

On the question of *locality*, it will be noted that *North and South Swinton*, and to a less extent *West Pendlebury*, were the chief places attacked—70 per cent of the cases of diphtheria and 59 per cent of the scarlet fever cases having occurred in North and South Swinton alone. West Ward had about 25 per



cent of the diphtheria and 30 per cent of the scarlet fever cases ; whilst East Ward had slightly under 4 and 17 per cent, respectively. How far other and local conditions—*i.e.*, independent and outside of the question of school attendance—affected these results will be presently dealt with. I cannot but hold, however, that a great deal of blame attaches to the parents, who not only perversely (in spite of repeated personal warnings) permit their children to roam about the streets during convalescence from infectious disease, but send them back to school before they are properly certified as being fit to do so. Instances of both were frequently to be observed, and in one case, where the facts were indisputable and the evidence most direct and conclusive, the Council, in the latter part of the year, successfully prosecuted the offender. The use of anti-diphtheric serum was pretty freely resorted to by the medical practitioners in the district, and—so those who have had a rather extensive experience of its use inform me—with very markedly beneficial results, especially when used in the *very earliest* stages of the disease. The younger the child, also, the better the results appeared to be.

With regard to the sanitary conditions affecting the origin and spread of these diseases, the fact that they were specially found to exist in the three wards named calls for particular notice. In all these wards conditions still exist which must require closer attention in the near future. These are chiefly connected with the paving of back streets, entries, and passages ; the bad state of still a great many of the yards attached to dwellings (rendering them damp and unwholesome), and probably not a little with the overcrowded state of the dwellings themselves. Particularly does this appear to be the case in Swinton Hall Road (with its by-streets) and Gate Street, in the North Ward ; Partington Lane and the Deans, together with portions of Worsley Road and some of the older parts of Moorside district, in the South Ward ; and Bolton Road (at its northern extremity) in the West Ward. These, I may say, were the exact localities where *diphtheria* proved to be the most largely prevalent. About 10 per cent of the cases from this class of disease occurred in dwellings erected

within the last 3 or 4 years— a notable illustration of this being Stanwell Road, in Swinton South, and Raymond Street, in Pendlebury West, where a large proportion of the houses have suffered from attacks of both scarlet fever and diphtheria during the year. I can offer no absolutely satisfactory explanation of this fact, but it is obvious that there must exist some inherent defects in regard to their original construction—drainage, ventilation, etc.—which will necessitate closer investigation.

The general tendency in erecting new dwellings anywhere within the area of our district is to considerably limit the size of living and sleeping rooms, and, as a matter of fact, outbreaks of infectious disease, such as these now being discussed, are often found to occur in these new blocks of houses within a few months of their occupation, no doubt owing partly to the cramped nature of their accommodation and partly to their becoming occupied too soon. On the other hand, the bulk of cases, occurring in the older dwellings, undoubtedly owed their origin to causes such as overcrowding, filthy surroundings, and dilapidation—there being still many closets and ashpits throughout the district requiring renovation or re-construction. The Council has made praiseworthy efforts to grapple with many of these matters, but much more remains to be done before these constantly-recurring outbreaks of epidemic infectious disease can be very materially lessened.

Typhoid fever proved far less of a scourge to the district during the past year than for a year or two previous thereto. Out of the total of 46 cases I am of opinion that fully 20 per cent did not owe their inception to any insanitary conditions associated with the patients' homes; it is quite possible, and more than likely, that an employé (whether in mine or mill) in a low state of health may, and often does, originally contract the disease independently of home surroundings. The conditions under which such persons follow their employment are not always of the most satisfactory kind, and Factory and Mine Inspectors would render great service to the cause of public health by insisting on the provision of proper sanitary conveniences—



whenever found to be necessary—for the benefit of workers in these places.

I regret to say that on the subject of *infant mortality* I have little to record of a favourable character. From a study of the tables of mortality it will be observed that the infant rate per 1,000 births for the year was 192·1 for the whole district. It will also be noted that, as usual, the rates for Pendlebury were considerably higher than for Swinton, the average rates for the past four years being—Swinton, 172·9; Pendlebury, 227·8. Coming to the several wards, we find a rate varying from 165·6 in the South (Swinton) to one of 227·9 in the East (Pendlebury), a difference probably explainable by the comparative density of population, and more particularly the relative features of the two localities as to crowded areas. For the 10 years 1890-1900 the average infant death rate was, for the whole district, 182·6, which is much higher than the general average for the whole country. The average for town districts is about 165, and that for country districts ranges from 90 to 100 per 1,000, so that the comparison will at once be seen to be extremely unfavourable to us. One is at a loss wholly to account for so great a waste of infant life, but it is quite certain that much of it is preventable. Improper feeding and undue exposure are two of the chief causes contributing to the result, and hereditary influences also very largely assist. As to the first named, it cannot too often be insisted on that infants should neither be fed nor clothed on the principle usually adopted by parents either too careless or too ignorant to study their requirements. This is, as regards foods, to give the children just what they happen to be partaking of themselves—whether food or drink—without, apparently, giving a care or a thought for their weaker digestive powers; and as to clothing, to neglect the simplest precautionary measures incident to our rigorous climate.

Moreover, the exigencies of factory life appear, in many cases, to exercise a deleterious influence, inasmuch as young mothers especially are frequently compelled to delegate the care of their infants to persons quite unable to look properly after them, and who, as a consequence, frequently neglect or over-feed them.

Again, the bottle or "pobby"-fed infant often suffers miserably from want of proper care on the part of the mother, even in so apparently simple a matter as that of cleanliness of bottles; besides which, filth and general neglect as to the child's bodily condition are all too frequent accompaniments. The large number of diseases occurring under the head of enteritis, gastric catarrh, diarrhoea, and wasting diseases of the bowels, must be put down as mainly due to the first cause; and such as pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. (of which there is always a very large percentage "under the age of one year"), are, of course, very strongly associated with the second.

I certainly feel justified in again urging on the Council the desirability of including in any future series of technical instruction classes a course of lectures not only on "Sick Nursing," but on the "Care and Management of Infants." True, it is the experience of many of us that apathy and indifference are invariably shown towards any scheme of this kind—the section of the public for whose especial benefit it is intended being the very ones who appear to regard it with most disfavour—but, given the opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience in these matters from persons well qualified to impart it in a plain and homely fashion, we may, perhaps, hope that better results may gradually be produced. Once bring home to the minds and hearts of these people that a great deal can be done, by their own individual effort, in effecting so great a saving in infant life, and progress will surely be made; for it must be admitted that no question of social reform can for one moment compare in importance with this.

The conditions affecting the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs are such as are found to be inseparably connected more particularly with life in colliery and factory districts. They are, of course, the general humidity of our climate, sudden changes of temperature, insufficient clothing, and the character of the industries in which the bulk of the population is chiefly engaged. About 30 per cent of the total number of deaths



recorded was referable to this group of diseases, and exclusive of such as bronchitis, phthisis, pleurisy, and pneumonia, no less than 13 deaths were due to epidemic influenza. It will be noted, too, that in 1900 a much higher proportion of the deaths occurred amongst persons past middle life and above the age of 65 than amongst young children—the relative proportion being 90 and 59.

During the year 20 deaths were recorded from *diarrhœa alone*, included in which term, according to the instructions of the Local Government Board, are such diseases as “epidemic enteritis,” “zymotic enteritis,” “epidemic diarrhœa” (*i.e.*, what is known as the summer variety), “dysentery,” and “choleraic diarrhœa.” This implies that these various forms of disease must henceforth be grouped under the head of the “*Zymotic*,” or *infective* type (similar in their nature to typhoid fever); whilst those recorded under the head of “Enteritis,” or inflammation of the bowels, are not to be put in this classification, as they are not assignable to the same kind of cause. It will be seen that 30 deaths occurred under the head of “Enteritis,” 20 of which were under the age of one year; whilst of the 20 recorded from diarrhœa and its congeners 14 were under that age. Both classes of this disease undoubtedly owe their origin almost entirely to one or other of the causes I have indicated (as to feeding and clothing).

In the course of the year the district was from time to time systematically inspected by myself, acting in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector, and reports on matters requiring your attention were from month to month presented to you. The general conditions affecting the health of the district have been regularly inquired into and brought under your notice, and the efforts of the Sanitary Inspector have, as far as practicable, been successfully directed to the removal of many long-standing nuisances. A summary of results arising from such inspections will be placed before you in the Inspector’s report for the year, and I may add that among other matters the subject of insanitary dwellings has largely occupied our attention. In addition to this a considerable amount of work has had to be gone through



in connection with the undue prevalence of cases of infectious disease during the past year. Under existing circumstances I feel it my duty to point out to you that the arduous nature of the duties required to be discharged by an Inspector of Nuisances in so large a district, as this entails a very heavy responsibility on the shoulders of one such officer, and I would ask your attention to the remarks of Dr. Thomson (the Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board who inspected the district, *re* typhoid fever, in July, 1898) on this point: "The duties devolving upon him cannot adequately be discharged by a single Inspector of Nuisances, provided with but trifling assistance, in a district of the size and character of Swinton and Pendlebury."

In view of the very important duties which must increasingly fall upon this officer I should advise the Council to give the question of providing him additional assistance their very careful consideration during the ensuing year.

Inspections have also been made at various times of the several dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops in the district, as also of slaughter-houses. They have been found, on the whole, to be maintained in a satisfactory condition, and no special cause of complaint has arisen.

The condition of the bakehouses has also been inquired into, with equally good results so far as their general management is concerned, and there is a general desire on the part of the owners to readily conform to any suggestions given, where necessary, for their improvement. Under the Factory and Workshops Act nothing has arisen to call for special notice.

The milk supply has been carefully looked after, and, as the result of some few examinations, has been shown to be generally of a favourable character. No case of unsound food has been brought under my notice during the year, and in this respect I think I am justified in saying that the district is in a very favourable position.

Cases under the Food and Drugs Act have, so far as I have ascertained, been exceptionally few, and only during the last

month of the year was there anything of a special nature to deal with. This was in connection with the presence of arsenic in beer. It will be remembered that in the month of November the public mind in Manchester, Salford, and the surrounding districts was much agitated by the discovery that ordinary beer was largely impregnated with arsenic, and as the result of action taken in this district, two prosecutions were instituted—the cases are still *sub judice*. Due inquiry was, of course, made as to the probable number of cases of illness produced from this source in the district, but as a result of such inquiry I ascertained them to be proportionately very small.

The rapid growth of our population during the last year or two, and especially during 1900, has necessitated very careful watching and supervision on the part of the Council and its officials. Consequent upon such increase, it is unfortunately the case that sanitary improvements in the district do not, as fully as might be desired, keep pace with its requirements. It must, however, be said that continual efforts are being made to deal with such phases of the question as overcrowding, provision of open spaces, the gradual substitution of water carriage for the unsightly and insanitary privy midden, and the completion of an adequate system of drainage for the unsupplied portions of the district, which, it is believed, will ere long afford more satisfactory results. There is no doubt whatever that the great problem of the day, to which so much attention is being given by all sanitary and social reformers, is the Housing Question; and it is practically agreed on all hands that the whole matter must shortly engage the further attention of the legislature. In this district, like others of an industrial character, we are confronted with this question in a more or less acute form at various times; and although it must be admitted that a good deal of improvement has been effected in the course of the past two or three years, yet there still remains much to be done by way of replacing some of the older dwellings with those fulfilling more modern sanitary conditions. Though there are remarkably few unoccupied dwellings in our district at the present time, yet the overcrowding

and other unsuitable conditions which here and there exist amongst those which are occupied strongly indicate the necessity for continued progressive action.

I commend the facts embodied in this report to your careful attention, and feel sure that, actuated by the desire of still further improving the sanitary condition of the increasingly large and important district over which you exercise control, you will continue to do all in your power to attain that object.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Council, and to all its officials, for much valuable assistance rendered to me in the performance of my duties during the past year; and in closing my report I must express my sympathy for the loss which the district has sustained by the lamented death of so many of its valuable public servants.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HOSEGOOD, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Briar Cottage, Swinton,

24th January, 1901.



TABLE 1.—SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891	20,896	759	36.3	140	184.4	540	26.7	77	77	..	463	22.1
1892	21,800	750	34.4	112	149.3	442	24.8	61	61	..	381	17.5
1893	22,610	805	35.6	138	171.4	475	21.00	66	66	..	409	18.09
1894	23,100	754	32.8	142	188.3	499	21.6	60	60	..	439	19.0
1895	23,700	787	33.2	128	162.6	505	21.3	76	76	..	429	18.1
1896	24,600	807	32.8	142	175.9	478	19.4	54	54	..	424	17.2
1897	25,400	820	32.2	174	212.2	496	19.2	57	57	..	439	16.9
1898	26,300	815	30.9	157	192.6	491	18.6	59	55	4	440	16.7
1899	27,500	864	31.4	167	193.2	555	20.1	116	71	31	515	18.7
Average for yrs. 1891-99	23,989	796	33.3	144	180.6	497	20.7	69	64	..	437	18.2
1900	28,720	817	28.37	157	192.1	613	20.43	90	67	37	583	20.29

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the District on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—2,222.

Total population at all ages .....	20,896	} At Census of 1891.
Number of inhabited houses.....	4,099	
Average number of persons per house .....	5	

NOTES.—1. Have no accurate statistics at hand for 1890. 2. Columns 9 and 10 from 1891 to 1897 have reference to Swinton Schools and Pendlebury Children's Hospital only (both within the District). Had no reliable returns as to “Residents” registered beyond the District in those years.

TABLE II.—SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				WEST WARD.				EAST WARD.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1890	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897	.....	7,100	260	115	44	7,300	184	92	26	6,780	225	135	60	4,220	151	97	44
1898	.....	7,300	249	118	47	7,500	189	92	30	7,100	240	130	50	4,400	137	96	30
1899	.....	8,000	261	137	51	7,900	201	118	35	7,150	248	145	54	4,450	154	84	27
Averages of } Years 1897 to 1899 .... }		7,466	256	123	46	7,566	191	100	30	7,010	237	136	54	4,356	147	92	33
1900	.....	8,190	256	159	40	8,310	173	142	22	7,530	237	175	51	4,690	151	107	34

NOTE.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the Census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

NOTE 1.—District first divided into Wards in 1894. No separate records (for purposes of this table) kept until 1897.

2.—Sub-column c contains all belonging to the district so far as was ascertainable at the dates referred to, the year 1900 being absolutely accurate in this respect.

TABLE III.—SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL. FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At Age†—Years.							Swinton.			Pendlebury.				North Ward.	South Ward.	Swinton* Schools.	West Ward.	East Ward.	Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Swinton Industrial* Schools.	West Ward.	East Ward.	District Total (less Schools)								
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria .....	104	42	54	4	4	..	42	31	1	26	4	4	..	..	14	12	6	2	34	
Membranous Croup .....	9	6	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas. ....	17	43	6	12	5	1	3	53	3	32	18	18	..	..	17	17	4	4	42	
Scarlet Fever .....	219	2	157	17	20	..	63	..	..	3	20	20	..	..	6	1	..	3	10	
Typhus Fever .....	46	..	9	17	..	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Fever .....	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS .....	398	4	227	35	40	1	127	93	57	74	47	341	30	10	9	86				

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State the name of the isolation hospital if any used by the sick of the district. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Ladywell Sanatorium in Borough of Salford.

\* The Infectious cases occurring in these Schools are all removed from the district to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, by the Manchester Guardians. They are all “non-residents.”

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.



## TABLE IV.—SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	North Ward (Swinton).	South Ward (Swinton).	West Ward (Pendlebury).	East Ward (Pendlebury).	
Measles .....	52	11	37	4	..	..	..	15	5	22	10	1
Scarlet Fever .....	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .....	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .....	28	2	14	12	..	..	..	10	6	9	3	4
Enteric Fever.....	7	..	..	1	3	3	..	1	1	3	2	3
Epidemic Influenza .....	13	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	2	4	6	..
Diarrhoea .....	20	14	5	..	..	1	..	7	5	6	2	..
Enteritis .....	30	20	7	..	..	3	..	5	9	10	6	1
Puerperal Fever.....	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other Septic Diseases .....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Phthisis.....	20	..	..	1	5	14	..	4	8	2	6	1
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	30	20	4	5	1	..	..	6	2	6	16	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	3	2	1	2
Bronchitis .....	70	20	6	..	..	23	21	19	14	25	12	1
Pneumonia .....	87	15	18	5	3	34	12	27	21	24	15	3
Pleurisy .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver .....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..
Premature Birth .....	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	10	2	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .....	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..
Heart Diseases .....	35	..	1	3	2	19	10	7	13	8	7	4
Accidents .....	10	1	3	2	1	3	..	3	1	3	3	1
Suicides.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
All other causes .....	125	26	20	7	1	37	34	33	38	36	13	3
All causes.....	583	157	121	41	20	162	82	159	142	175	107	25*

\* Manchester Infirmary, 3; Salford Union Infirmary, 11; Children's Hospital, 3;  
Ladywell Sanatorium, 8 (all residents of District).

# REPORT

## OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

*January to December, 1900.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SWINTON AND  
PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration the following  
summary of sanitary work attended to during the year 1900.

### DRAINS AND GULLIES.

Blocked, broken, badly laid and otherwise defective, in yards,  
back passages, cellars, urinals, washhouses and public schools 155  
Untrapped drains and direct connections with sewer ..... 26

### CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.

Dirty and dilapidated condition of the walls, seats, doors, and  
roofing, &c. .... 47  
Wet ashpits (in many cases owing to tenants emptying slops in) 71  
Insufficient accommodation ..... 38  
Defective water closets, soil pipes, and flushing arrangements 17

### ACCUMULATIONS AND DEPOSITS.

Of rubbish, rags, vegetable refuse, manure, and offal in  
yards, streets, back passages, ashpits, and on fields near to  
inhabited houses ..... 42

## WASTE PIPES.

Broken and defective slopstone and bath waste pipes, allowing waste water to drip down house walls.....	60
---	----

## DWELLING HOUSES.

Defective structural condition owing to broken gutters, downspouts, and roofing, causing damp walls and ceilings, having no backdoors, cracking of walls owing to ground being undermined. 23 of the foregoing have been dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes' Act, with the result that 17 have been closed, 4 demolished, and 2 repaired and put in a sanitary condition .....	145
Dirty condition of house walls, ceilings, furniture, and clothing, part owners' and tenants' neglect .....	44
Overcrowding .....	6

## BACK YARDS.

Alteration of yards in compliance with bye-laws to remedy defective surface and insanitary conditions .....	107
Removal of obstructive and dirty erections .....	19
Allowing waste water to flow on surface of yards, passages, and into streets, and lodge in pools, chiefly the fault of careless tenants .....	18
Defective condition of streets and back passages .....	27

## WORKSHOPS.

Insufficient closet accommodation .....	2
Requiring limewashing .....	4
Provision of means of escape in case of fire .....	1

## GENERAL.

Emission of black smoke from chimneys .....	2
Nuisance owing to defective internal fittings. Escape of gas .....	2
Nuisance keeping deceased body in house too long .....	1
Nuisance keeping dead dog on premises.....	1
Making use of closets for sleeping accommodation.....	1
Burning of heaps of refuse "private tip" .....	1



In dealing with the before-mentioned nuisances and repairs, &c., necessary to property, notices have been issued as follows :—

Notices given verbally.....	260
Notices by letter .....	154
Legal notices served.....	94
No. of nuisances, &c., outstanding, December, 1899.....	76
No. of nuisances, &c., dealt with during the year 1900 .....	835
Total .....	911
No. of nuisances, &c., remedied during 1900.....	748
No. of nuisances, &c., outstanding, December, 1900.....	163

The nature of the nuisances, &c., outstanding at the end of the year are made up as follows :—

Defective drains .....	17
Defective waste pipes .....	8
Insufficient closet accommodation .....	27
Structural defects in houses.....	46
Dilapidated closets and ashpit walls .....	7
Wet ashpits .....	23
Defective surface of yards .....	35

Respecting the 94 legal notices served, the majority have been complied with; in one case, however, legal proceedings were instituted for defective drains, with the result that the owner had to comply with the requirements of the notice and pay the costs.

#### EMPTYING OF GULLIES.

This work of emptying the gullies in all yards, wash-cellars, private back streets, and passages, has been carried on by the two men during the greater portion of the year, and from the action taken on the mid-weekly reports of the men dealing with blocked gullies and drains, little accumulations of filth and rags, &c., in the yards, chiefly owing to carelessness and negligence on the part of the tenants, there is abundant evidence that their work is of great advantage to this department, and is the means of having many defects dealt with much sooner than they would otherwise have been.

## SMOKE TESTING OF DRAINS.

A considerable increase has been made in the number of premises whose drains have been tested. The purchase of a much more powerful machine, and the uses made of it during the latter portion of the year, have been the means of proving many defects existing owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the drains in both old and comparatively new property.

## EMISSION OF SMOKE FROM THE CHIMNEYS OF WORKS.

In the case where an order for abatement was made by the court during last year, satisfactory alterations have since been made with good effect.

Sixty-six observations have been taken of the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the various manufactories and collieries within and adjoining this district.

Copies of the observations are regularly forwarded to the owners of the works dealt with, their special attention being drawn to the fact, in cases where the amount of smoke emitted exceeds for "black," the time limit of five minutes in any one hour, or where there is an excessive emission of a moderate amount.

Legal notice has been served in another case and has resulted in some improvement being made, but it is still under careful observation.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

None Registered.

Inspections have been made from time to time of several houses within the district, but, with the exception of one, no others were distinctly found as being in use for the purpose of Common Lodging Houses.

In the one case the defendant had made application for his house to be registered, but he was refused on account of the premises being unsuitable; he was summoned (this being his third offence), and the Magistrates convicted, and imposed a penalty of £2 and costs 19s.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

	Swinton.	Pendlebury.	Total.
Keepers of Cows.....	15	7	22
Do. Dairies.....	6	7	13
Other Vendors of Milk (non-residents) supplying in the district.....	—	—	15

During the year the Council have made and adopted new regulations for the better keeping of the above ; due notice has been given of same to the several cow keepers and dairymen, and the majority of the premises have been specially inspected, and measurements taken for the calculation of the amount of cubic space provided per head of the cattle. This work has not been completed, therefore the full particulars are not yet to hand.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Swinton.....	9	Pendlebury.....	8
--------------	---	-----------------	---

In two or three instances the amount of killing at these places has increased considerably, necessitating, but not always getting, an increased amount of supervision, both as regards the condition of the animals killed and the disposal of the waste matters.

The Council do assist the occupiers in the removal of their refuse at a nominal cost, thereby preventing undue accumulations of this offensive matter. Extra limewashing, alterations, and repairs have been carried out at several of the premises where notice for same has been given to the occupiers.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1899.

In carrying out the above Acts the following samples have been purchased :

8	samples of New Milk.
2	„ Butter.
2	„ Jam.
1	„ Coffee.
1	„ Pepper.

which were certified as being genuine. Also several samples of milk have been obtained and tested by the Lactometer milk tester, as to its apparent quality ; in two instances where the result was unsatisfactory, further samples were obtained, and these being up to recognised standards no further steps were taken.



In addition to the above, 14 samples of beer have been submitted to the Public Analyst, 7 of which were certified genuine, 4 genuine or passable, 1 certified to contain a minute trace of arsenic, and 2 to contain a serious quantity of arsenic. With regard to the two latter legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors, and are still proceeding.

#### WORKSHOPS.

Dressmaking and millinery establishments in particular, and the tailors' workshops have been inspected, measurements taken of their various workrooms, and cards have been supplied for each room stating size, cubical contents, and the number of persons entitled to be employed in such rooms, both during the day and in cases of overtime.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing number and nature of cases reported each month, number of cases sent to sanatorium, number of rooms fumigated, number of visits paid to infected dwelling-houses for the purpose of inspections, ascertaining particulars, giving instructions, serving notices, removal of patients and disinfecting by means of sulphuric dioxide, and the burning of sulphur, along with the generating of steam, in the rooms.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Puerperal Fever.	No. and Nature of Cases sent to Sanatorium.			No. of Rooms Fumigated.	No. of Visits paid to Infec- ted Dwellings.
						Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.		
January .....	16	2	20	...	1	4	...	7	52	103
February .....	4	1	14	1	...	1	...	5	31	65
March .....	17	5	6	...	1	8	...	2	25	63
April .....	23	2	6	3	...	1	1	1	27	94
May .....	7	3	4	1	...	2	...	2	16	36
June .....	18	5	1	1	...	4	...	1	9	41
July .....	12	4	6	...	...	4	2	1	17	38
August .....	13	3	8	1	1	2	1	3	23	57
September .....	18	4	6	...	...	6	1	2	45	92
October .....	15	4	8	...	...	4	1	2	21	77
November .....	12	4	13	2	...	2	2	5	40	92
December .....	11	9	11	...	...	4	2	3	28	75
Totals .....	166	46	103	9	3	42	10	34	334	833

The whole of the infectious cases removed were taken to the Ladywell Sanatorium. The beds and bed clothing were also removed along with the patients, and were disinfected by the Sanatorium authorities.

In two cases compensation has been made, where, under the circumstances, it was deemed necessary to have some bedding and a supply of herbs destroyed. In the former case the bed was replaced, and in the latter a payment of money was made.

In one case where both parents had been duly cautioned against exposing a child whilst suffering from scarlet fever, and had disregarded the caution, the father was summoned. On the hearing of the case the Stipendiary inflicted a penalty of 20s. and costs.

Where the cases of enteric are nursed at their own homes, zinc receptacles are provided for the depositing therein of the excreta and other waste matter from the patients; they are systematically emptied of their contents and cleaned during the progress of the cases, the ashpits previously in use in all infectious cases, being immediately emptied of their contents, and the walls of both privy and ashpit being well-covered with boiling lime.

In addition to the above precautions taken, carbolic soap and powder is supplied to those in charge of the infectious cases. Carbolic powder and diarrhœa mixture are kept at both the Pendlebury Town Hall, and Swinton Council Offices for the convenience of the residents for free distribution, and has again, during the summer months, been largely made use of.

Sanitas Fluid is also supplied to the day schools within the district, and it is stated by the school authorities to have a beneficial effect both on the atmosphere of the rooms and the attendance of the children at school.

#### ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOLS.

I also herewith furnish particulars of the dealings with another list of infectious complaints not compulsorily notifiable, which work has been undertaken during the year in order to assist the school authorities in the obtaining of the Government Grant, and

in keeping up as good an average attendance of the children as possible, and yet prevent any from attending school to the detriment of others.

Nature of Complaints : Measles, eczema, itch, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, ringworm, and ophthalmia.

Number of visits paid to the homes of the scholars, 918.

Number of children certified for as being necessarily absent, 2,123. During the months of July and August, measles was the chief cause of absence, and of late whooping cough has been most prevalent.

#### CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

A great change has been made in this department, the Council having taken over the work themselves, so far with much advantage as regards the more frequent emptying, and satisfactory mode of doing the work entailed in carrying out the requirements, and especially with regard to the dealing with ashpits where infected matter has been deposited.

#### NO. OF ASHPITS, &c., EMPTIED.

	During Contractor's Term.			Since taken over by Council.	
	Swinton.	Pendlebury.		Ashpits.	Pails (Receptacles for Dry Ashes.)
January .....	607	614	July .....	763	206
February .....	304	348	August .....	791	248
March .....	462	504	September ...	742	316
April .....	684	550	October .....	900	404
May .....	388	366	November ...	859	418
June .....	618	580	December ...	895	503
	3,063	2,962		4,950	2,095
		3,063			4,950
		6,025			7,045

Total for 12 months.....13,070.



The number of loads of refuse removed by the Council since taking over the work is

Excreta.....	640
Dry ashes .....	3,039
	<hr/>
Total.....	3679
	<hr/> <hr/>

The pails referred to are zinc receptacles, which are now allowed to be provided for dry ashes where water closets are in use for the dwelling-house, in lieu of building an ashpit ; these receptacles are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required.

Again, during the three months, June, July, and August, the emptying of the ashpits, &c., was carried on during the night, between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and, considering the hot and dry weather experienced during those months, the change was certainly beneficial to the district.

#### HACKNEY CARRIAGE, &C., DEPARTMENT.

No. of omnibusses and cabs, &c., licensed.	15
No. of tramcars.....	14
	<hr/>
Total .....	29

In the early months of the year it was found necessary to proceed against several hackney coach proprietors for coming regularly into the district without first obtaining the necessary licenses to ply for hire.

Four summonses were taken out, and on the hearing each owner was convicted, and had to pay the costs incurred.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ALBERT BLEAKLEY,

*Inspector of Nuisances.*





AN ANALOGUE OF EASTON'S SYRUP.



*Peppermint Cure.*

A Modified Easton's Syrup.



# BAYER'S PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

## PROTARGOL.

A new silver preparation, highly efficacious in the treatment of gonorrhœa (acute: injections of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 per cent.; chronic: injections up to 10 per cent.).

Most strongly recommended as a wound healer (either in powder form, or as an ointment of from 5 to 10 per cent.), especially for suppurating wounds, ulcers, and burns.

PROTARGOL contains 8.3 per cent. silver, and is easily soluble in cold or warm water, is non-irritating, and possesses a better penetrating effect on the tissues than any other known silver preparation.

PROTARGOL is a chemical compound of silver and a protein substance. Its solution is not precipitated by albumen, chloride of sodium, or diluted hydrochloric acid.

PROTARGOL possesses high bactericidal properties. An eminent English surgeon, in *The Practitioner* for March, 1898, confirms, so far as his experiences go, the favourable opinion expressed by Professor Neisser, the discoverer of the gonococcus, especially with reference to the powerful antibacterial properties of Protargol.

PROTARGOL has been used with the greatest success in ocular therapeutics (blepharitis, dacryocystitis, etc.), in solutions of 5 to 20 per cent.; and recently in Rhino-Laryngology